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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/955,198	09/19/2001	Hajime Tabata	0505-0870P	8673

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EXAMINER

GESESSE, TILAHUN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2684

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/955,198	Applicant(s) TABATA ET AL.	
	Examiner Tilahun B. Gesesse	Art Unit 2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/05/03</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

The claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform with current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. To illustrate, claim 1,

A communication system with a group registration function, which includes a group mode for selectively registering, among a plurality of communication partners, at least one or more specific partners as each group, and which allows communication only between one group selectively registered and another group selectively registered,

wherein a plurality of said groups are allowed to be registered, and among said plurality of registered groups, one group to be selected as communication partners is switchable by a single operation.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "said group" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "said plurality of registered group" in line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for the limitation in the claim.

Claim 2, recites the limitation "a group mode" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for the limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Thompson U.S. patent No. 5,301,257.

Claim 1, Thompson teaches a communication system with a group registration function, (see column 1, lines 35 through column 2 lines 9) which includes a group mode for selectively registering, among a plurality of communication partners, (see column 3, lines 3-63) at least one specific partners as each group, (column 3, lines 3-63) and which allows communication only between one group selectively registered and another group selectively registered, (de-register and re-register in another site) (column 3, line 3 through column 4, line 9) wherein a plurality of said groups are allowed to be registered, and among said plurality of registered groups, one group to be selected as communication partners is switchable (see figure 4 item #414) by a single operation (see column 5, line 27-column 6, line 35).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kojima US patent No. 5,495,520.**

Claims 2, Kojima teaches a communication system with a group registration function (plurality of masters and slaves see abstract and figure 1 item #17 and 28) including a first switch for registering a group mode (17 and 28, column 4, lines 42-column 5, lines 43 and column 2, lines 5-11), wherein if said first switch is turned on when said power supply switch is turned on, a first group mode is registered, a second group mode is registered (17 and 28, column 4, lines 42-column 5, lines 43 and figure 1). Kojima does not teach power supply switch, in which turn on. However, Kojima, inherently discloses, such a conventional power supply switch to be turn on/off, upon activating the communication device. Therefore, it is obvious to an artisan in the art, to utilize a power supply switch to turn on or off, a communication device, in order to conserve power consumption.

7. - Claims 3-20, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Kojima US patent No. 5,495,520 in view of Thompson US patent No. 5,301,357.**

Claims 3,12 Kojima teaches as explained in claim 1 above. Kojima does not teach full duplex communication, and another communication type, other than full duplex.

However, Thompson, with similar art of endeavor, teaches full duplex communication, and another communication type , other than full duplex (column 6, lines 7-19). Both Kojima and Thompson, teaches group registration of portable unit, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kojima system to utilized full or another type duplexing technique, in order simultaneously receiving and transmitting communication signal using duplexing technique.

Claims 4-5, Kojima does not teach power supply switch , in which turn on. However, Kojima, inherently discloses, such a conventional power supply switch to be turn on/off, upon activating the communication device. Therefore, it is obvious to an artisan in the art, to utilize a power supply switch to turn on or off, a communication device, in order to conserve power consumption.

Claims 6 and 8. Kojima does not teach full duplex communication, and another communication type, other than full duplex.

However, Thompson, with similar art of endeavor, teaches full duplex communication, and another communication type, other than full duplex (column 6, lines 7-19). Both Kojima and Thompson, teaches group registration of portable unit, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kojima

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system to utilized full or another type duplexing technique, in order simultaneously receiving and transmitting communication signal using duplexing technique.

Claim 7, Kojima does not teach a group visitor registration mode. However, Thompson teaches re-register group (see abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan in art to modify Kojima in cordless units re-registering upon communicating new master , as taught by Thompson, in order to initiate communication with group of partners in area.

Claims 9-10, Kojima does not teach power supply switch , in which turn on. However, Kojima, inherently discloses, such a conventional power supply switch to be turn on/off, upon activating the communication device. Therefore, it is obvious to an artisan in the art, to utilize a power supply switch to turn on or off, a communication device, in order to conserve power consumption.

Claim 11, Kojima and Thompson do not teach the power supply switch and said first switch are additionally provided on a vehicle. However, it is old and well known in the art to charge a mobile unit using a car charger using a switch for turning on or off.

Claims 12-14 Kojima teaches as explained in claim 1 above. Kojima does not teach full duplex communication, and another communication type, other than full duplex.

However, Thompson, with similar art of endeavor, teaches full duplex communication, and another communication type , other than full duplex (column 6, lines 7-19). Both Kojima and Thompson, teaches group registration of portable unit, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to modify

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Kojima system to utilized full or another type duplexing technique, in order simultaneously receiving and transmitting communication signal using duplexing technique.

Claims 15-19, Kojima teaches a communication system with a group registration function (plurality of masters and slaves see abstract and figure 1 item #17 and 28) including a first switch for registering a group mode (17 and 28, column 4, lines 42-column 5, lines 43 and column 2, lines 5-11), wherein if said first switch is turned on when said power supply switch is turned on, a first group mode is registered, a second group mode is registered (17 and 28, column 4, lines 42-column 5, lines 43 and figure 1). Kojima does not teach power supply switch , in which turn on. However, Kojima , inherently discloses, such a conventional power supply switch to be turn on/off, upon activating the communication device. Therefore, it is obvious to an artisan in the art, to utilize a power supply switch to turn on or off, a communication device, in order to conserve power consumption.

Claim 20. Kojima does not teach full duplex communication, and another communication type, other than full duplex.

However, Thompson, with similar art of endeavor, teaches full duplex communication, and another communication type, other than full duplex (column 6, lines 7-19). Both Kojima and Thompson, teaches group registration of portable unit, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to modify Kojima system to utilized full or another type duplexing technique, in order simultaneously receiving and transmitting communication signal using duplexing technique.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

McDonald et al US patent No. 6,411,816 teaches a method of registration in a communication system includes the steps of detecting an elevated registration level of at least a part of communication system , selecting a group (see abstract).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tilahun B Gesesse whose telephone number is 571-272-7879. The examiner can normally be reached on flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882.

The Central FAX Number will change to 571-273-8300. This new Central FAX Number is the result of relocating the Central FAX server to the Office's Alexandria, Virginia campus.

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TILAHUN GESESSE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
10/28/03